P-AP-21  
UNUSUAL CLINICAL PRESENTATION OF LUNG ADENOCARCINOMA  
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Introduction: Ocular metastases can precede the diagnoses of the primary malignancy. However, intraocular metastasis from lung carcinoma as an initial presentation is very rare. Here, we present a patient with intraocular metastasis as the first symptom of lung adenocarcinoma and a short review of the relevant literature.  
Case Report: A 51-year-old Malay lady presented with loss of vision in her right eye which started with painless progressive blurring of vision. Her initial medical history, apart from having on and off constipation was negative for any lung symptom. Ophthalmologic examination showed retinal detachment and orbital magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) confirmed retinal detachment with presence of right ocular mass. The patient then subjected to the removal of her right eye. Macropscopic examination of the eye ball showed an Intraorbital greyish mass. Microscopic examination confirmed an intrabulbar tumour with papillary growth pattern.  
Immunohistochemical studies showed the tumour cells are strongly positive for CK7 and TTF1; positive with S100 protein (moderate intensity) while negative with HMBS45, Melan A and thyroglobulin. On follow up, the patient complained of productive cough and on review of the chest X-ray, showed a left mid zone lung mass. Bronchoscopy examination did not show any endobronchial lesion. No biopsy was taken as the scope could not pass through the upper lobe due to external compression.  
Conclusion: Loss of vision due to intraocular metastasis as the primary symptom of lung cancer is very uncommon. Tumour cells positivity for CK7 and TTF1 with negative HMBS45, Melan A and thyroglobulin support the tumour is of lung origin. Therefore, a great index of suspicion for a secondary metastasis is essential when an intrabulbar lesion appears.

P-AP-22  
IDENTIFICATION AND VALIDATION OF NOVEL ABERRANT GENE PRO-
MOTOMAL HYPERMETHYLATION IN ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA  
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Introduction: Aberrant methylation is one of the hallmarks of carcinogenesis. It occurs early in cancer development and is associated with transcriptional gene silencing. Therefore, identification of genes with aberrant promoter hypermethylation can provide clues for the elucidation of cancer pathways and provide attractive biomarker candidates for the detection of early neoplastic events.  
Methods: In our study, whole-genome methylation microarray was applied to identify novel genes with tumour-specific DNA methylation of promoter CpG islands in Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma (OSCC). Using a combination of an Illumina Infinium HumanMethylation450 bead array and a sensitive, fluorescence-based real-time PCR technique, Methylation-Sensitive High Resolution Meltting (MS-HRM), the methylation levels was investigated in 3 normal mucosa and 20 primary OSCC tumour samples. Results: Ninety one genes with tumour-specific hypermethylated profiles were identified by Parket’s Genomics software (p < 0.05). The identified hypermethylated profiles of 3 selected genes, previously not known to be affected by OSCC, were further validated using MS-HRM. The aberrant genes were confirmed by showing frequent promoter region hypermethyl-
ation with 55% of CELR3, 50% of DDAH2, and 40% of PIK3R5 in OSCC samples. Vice-versa normal epithelium revealed a significantly lower methylation level of the same promoter regions. In our study, pathological stages were statistically significantly associated with tumour hypermethylation of CELR3 (P=0.049), DDAH2 (P=0.01), and PIK3R5 (P=0.037) in one way ANOVA statistical analysis.  
Conclusions: These genes revealed altered hypermethylation patterns with a profound transcriptional association, indicating that hypermethylation of these genes may play a direct regulatory role. The hypermethylation changes of these selected genes frequently detected in OSCC samples, indicating that they may be used as biomarkers for early oral cancer detection. Moreover, the identification of the novel candidate is genetica
cally inactivated TSGs provides new insights into oral tumorigenesis.

P-AP-23  
DIAGNOSIS OF PILOMATRICOMA IN THE ELDERLY: ROLE OF FINE NEEDLE ASPIRATION (A CASE SERIES)  
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Introduction: Pilomatrixoma is an uncommon neoplasm in middle-aged and old patients. It is however more common in children. Careful clinical examination, thorough cytological and histological investigations and a high index of suspicion results in an accurate diagnosis. In 1961, Forbis and Helwig found the cell of origin to be the outer root sheath cell of the hair follicle and proposed the name, pilomatrixoma, now called pilomatri-
comata.  
Case Report: We report on 4 patients aged 55, 59, 68 and 70 years, with uncommon clinical and histological presentation including localization, absence of ghost cells and malignant features of pilomatrixoma in the Pathology Department of BPKKera Institute of Health sciences, Dharan, Nepal. Fine needle aspiration was performed pre-operatively to confirm the diagnosis.  
Discussion: The results from these case shows that smears from FNA can help make a conclusive diagnosis of pilomatrixoma, even with uncommon clinical presentations and potential malignant transformation. The finding of a smear with clusters of tightly arranged basoid cells surrounded by delicate fibrillary material, squamous nucleated, shadow and giant cells, calcium deposits and numerous naked nuclei with inflammatory cells in the background should lead to a diagnosis of pilomatrixoma.  
Conclusion: FNA provided an adequate investigation for the diagnosis of pilomatrixoma in case with aberrant clinical presentation even in the absence of ghost cells.

P-AP-24  
ANALYSIS OF HEAT SHOCK PROTEIN 27 IN CHRONIC ATROPHIC GAS-

tricitis and Helicobacter pylori-associated Chronic Gastritis and Gastric Cancer by IMMUNOHISTOCHEMISTRY.  
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tute of Bioscience, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia.  
Introduction: Gastric cancer is the 7th most common cancer in Malaysia. It is usually diagnosed at advanced stage thus causing high mortality. Unfortunately, until recently there is no useful biomarker for gastric cancer that has been identified. Therefore, there is need to find a diagnostic marker, especially at its early stage. Recent reports showed that Heat Shock Protein 27 (Hsp27) was over-expressed in gastric cancer and increased in the sera of gastric cancer patients. However, there are very few studies reported on the Hsp27 expression in chronic gastritis, the precursors of gastric cancer.  
Objectives: In this study, immunohistochemistry was used to determine the expression of Hsp27 in gastric cancer and its precursor lesions. It should suggest whether the alteration in the expression of Hsp27 occurs prior to the development of gastric cancer and can be detected even in chronic atrophic gastritis and Helicobacter pylori-associated chronic gastritis. It will also disclose whether these alterations may correlate and predict early stage of gastric cancer.  
Methods: Immunohistochemical staining of Hsp27 was performed on 54 chronic atrophic gastritis, 53 Helicobacter pylori-associated chronic gastritis and 46 gastric cancer samples to determine the expression of Hsp27. The immunohistochemical staining was scored semi-quantitatively, Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test and Mann Whitney U Test were used for statistical analysis. Results: Analysis showed that there are significant differences between the expressions in both types of gastritis with gastric cancer; with higher expression in gastric cancer (P<0.05). There are also significant differences in the Hsp27 expressions in chronic atrophic gastritis and gastric cancer with their normal adjacent mucosa (P<0.05).  
Conclusions: Overexpression of Hsp27 was found in the samples of gastric cancer and both types of gastritis. Further studies need to be carried out to ascertain the association of Hsp27 expression in gastric cancer and its precursor lesions.